

REMARKS

Applicants reply to the Examiner's comments in the Advisory Action mailed on May 11, 2007, and submit these remarks and amendments. Applicants request that the Examiner consider the amendments and remarks prior to examining the above-referenced patent application after RCE. Claims 1-6, 11-16, and 25-34 were pending in the application and the Examiner rejects claims 1-6, 11-16, and 25-34. Support for the amendments may be found in the originally-filed specification, claims, and figures. No new matter has been introduced by these amendments. Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner rejects claims 1-6, 11-16, and 25-34 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Northington et al., U.S. Patent No 6,128,608 ("Northington") in view of Lowery, U.S. Patent No. 6,189,785 ("Lowery") and in further view of Dunn et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,134,564 ("Dunn"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Northington generally discloses a system for automatic consolidation of information from a plurality of financial systems into a single accounting system. Specifically, the Northington system enables an entity to use multiple independent and potentially incompatible financial systems to facilitate, control, and monitor its spending, purchasing and other financial activities in real-time. The automatic consolidation of information in Northington includes a reconciliation process, wherein transaction information may be entered into the system in advance of executing the transaction. For example, a user intending to purchase airfare may enter a ticket price along with any other details. When the transaction is actually executed (e.g., the airfare is purchased), then the user again interacts with the system to enter actual transaction details. The Northington system then compares the advanced transaction data with the actual transaction data to determine if non-matching transactions exist and displays them to the user. Matching transactions are automatically reconciled by the system.

Lowery generally discloses a system for performing online settlement of Point of Sale (POS) funds transfer transactions. The Lowery system automates the initial capture of payment and payer information, the transaction authorization process, settlement of the transaction at the POS terminal, and dealing with transaction exceptions. Transaction exceptions, as defined by Lowery, include re-deposited items, corrected items, returned items, item collection. Moreover, the Lowery system handles the significant data management required for merchant risk reduction, legal compliance, and efficient customer service. For instance, Lowery discloses that in the situations of returned

merchandise or an error by the merchant, the system electronically voids and/or reverses the previously authorized transaction. If the authorized transaction has not been settled, the Lowery system voids the transaction and deletes it from the central system. However, if the transaction has already been settled, the system issues a credit in an amount sufficient to offset the original debit (Lowery, column 13, lines 11-21). **In either case, it is important to note that the offset in the Lowery system is initiated as a result of a returned item or merchant error. Thus, Lowery simply discloses a system for initiating an offset and removing a single entered debit amount which is completely unrelated to the presently claimed invention.**

The Examiner notes that Applicants' previously filed arguments were not persuasive. Specifically, the Examiner asserts that the "Lowery reference also removes the offset to the transaction list (voiding and/or reversing online a previously authorized transaction) when viewed from the Merchant's perspective thereby meeting the claim limitation" (Continuation Sheet). Applicants respectfully disagree. However, to expedite prosecution, Applicants amend independent claims 1, 11, and 25 to more clearly recite that a debit value **and** a credit value are removed from the pending transaction list when one value offsets the other.

Lowery discloses to methods of voiding and/or offsetting transactions due to, for example, customer returns and errors. To void a transaction that has not been transmitted to an Automated Clearing House (ACH), Lowery discloses that striking a void key will delete **a single transaction item** from merchant's central system (*see*, column 13, lines 11-22). Thus, according to this embodiment, **only one value is deleted from a database**. In other words, the sale is essentially erased from memory as though the sale never occurred. **Significantly, there is no removal of two values that offset each other.**

Lowery further discloses that to void a transaction that has already been transmitted to an ACH and settled with the financial institution, a credit is issued from the merchant to offset the original debt (*see*, column 13, lines 11-22). Under this scenario, **the original debit not removed, and a second value (credit) is added. Accordingly, Lowery does not disclose removing two values that offset each other.**

Dunn generally discloses a system for reconciling a bank statement against a customer's records. Specifically, the Dunn system retrieves account transaction data from a bank and retrieves spend and deposit information from the customer's information in order to compare the two datasets to search for corresponding transactions. The Dunn system enables an administrator to define various threshold values, which determines the level of scrutiny applied by the system when

determining a match. When one or more transactions are found that do not meet the match threshold, the threshold may be lowered and the matching process repeats until all transactions that can be matched, are matched. For transactions that cannot be automatically matched, the Dunn system displays them alongside a bank statement record to enable a user to manually determine matches.

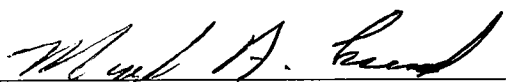
Northington, Lowery, and Dunn disclose systems that provide some level of reconciliation of transactional data. Each reference further discloses interfaces that enable users to interact with the systems to perform manual reconciliation when discrepancies are found in the data. Those of ordinary skill would appreciate that manual reconciliation of data with discrepancies can be a time-consuming and difficult task. Therefore, it would be advantageous to remove all non-essential transactions from the transaction data prior to performing the reconciliation process, as this would reduce the number of data discrepancies that would require manual reconciliation. **However, the cited references are silent as to such two offsetting item removal.** As such, neither Northington, Lowery, Dunn, nor any combination thereof, disclose or suggest at least, "preprocessing said merchant transactions and said charge transactions to remove from said pending list, a debit value and a credit value which are offsetting transactions," as similarly recited by independent claims 1, 11, and 25.

Dependent claims 2-6, 12-16, and 26-34 variously depend from independent claims 1, 11, and 25, therefore dependent claims 2-6, 12-16, and 26-34 are differentiated from the cited reference for at least the same reasons as set forth above, as well as in view of their own respective features.

Applicant respectfully submits that the pending claims are in condition for allowance. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees, which may be required, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. **19-2814**. Applicants invite the Office to telephone the undersigned if the Examiner has any questions regarding this Reply or the present application in general.

Respectfully submitted,

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